Mycological Bulletin

No. 49

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ANOTHER NOTION.—For a few months we will devote regularly a page, or as much thereof as may seem fitting, to quotations from various authors touching on matters of mycological interest. Many of course will get these articles in other journals that come regularly to their tables or encounter them in mushroom books, but I aim in spite of this to maintain the established character of the BULLETIN, to-wit, that is designed first and foremost for the benefit of beginners and amateurs who presumably have not large libraries nor files of all the botanical journals. The illustrations will be the prominent feature as heretofore and two or three

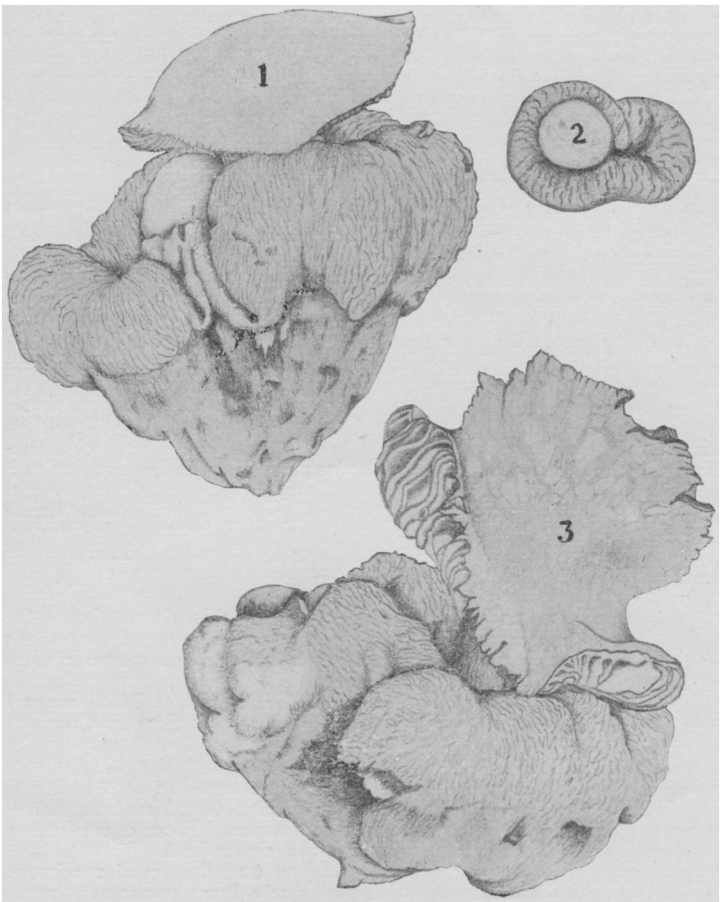

FIG 153—PAN-AE'-O-LUS EP-I-MY'-CES PECK, see text of Bulletin No. 49 ["Quotation"] for explanation of this Mushroom. Drawings by Helen Shooman, Wisconsin University.

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halftones will be presented in each issue. My patrons are assured that contributions both in the way of notes and photographs will be received with pleasure. It is hoped that portions of letters pertaining to Mushrooms may occupy a conspicuous place on the "quotation" page.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Being the merest amateur in photography I appreciate the ludricous pose assumed when suggestions are offered—yet (never let on!) it may be remarked that the photos should be natural size or even enlarged unless the Mushrooms are of great size. If one would remember also that the printed page is only four inches wide the illustrations doubtless would be in most cases advantaged. The height is seldom restricted by page limits. The engraver can reduce the pictures when necessary and in that way obviate loss in reproduction. Enlargement is out of the question unless the photo is unusually sharp and presents sharp contrasts. Characteristic "attitudes," strange habitats, abnormal forms, plants in situ, and other "original" illustrations of mushrooms will be most acceptable.

WITH A LONG ARM.—The editor will land in that enchanting tropical region of Guatemala the day this Number reaches the subscribers, and therefore the BULLETIN will be edited at a disadvantage for three or four months. Some one at home will be commissioned to examine my mail—so the mistakes made in the distribution or other various concerns of this Leaflet, will have attention, if you will kindly send in your suggestions and criticisms. Reception of the BULLETIN will indicate to new subscribers that the annual fee is received—and old subscribers will receive a dun on my return if.....

"QUOTATION PAGE."

QUOTATION.—The following interesting article appeared in the Journal of Mycology, and shoud be copied here since the plate has been reproduced in the BULLETIN, see page 193.

"THE HOST PLANTS OF PANAEOLUS EPIMYCES, PECK.—Panaeolus epimyces, first discovered and described by Peck, has been found from time to time more or less abundantly in the vicinity of Madison, Wis. The same species has been reported near London, Ontario, from when it was sent by Dearness to the Lloyd Mycological Museum. Neither Peck nor Dearness mentioned the host plant of this fungus.

"Peck's description is as follows: Pileus fleshy, at first sub-globose, then convex, white, silky-fibrillose, flesh soft, white or whitish; lamellae rather broad, somewhat close, rounded behind, adnexed, dingy white becoming brown or blackish with a white edge; stem short tapering upward, strongly striate and minutely mealy or pruinose, solid in the young plant, hollow in the mature plant, but with the cavity small, hairy or substrigose at the base; spores elliptical black, .0003'-.0035' long, .0002'-.00025' broad Plant 1'-1.5' high, pileus 8"-12" broad, stem 3"-4" thick. Parasitic on fungi.

"North Greenbush, November.

"Specimens found in this region agree with this description quite closely. The only points of difference are that the pileus and spores are larger. The pileus is sometimes over 2 in. broad and the spores run up to .0004' long by .00028' broad.

"McKenna, in 1900, studied the material collected at Madison and identified the host of all the specimens found up to that time as Coprinus atramentarius (Bull.) Fr. His material was always found growing in close connection with uninfected clumps of C. atramentarius. Upon sectioning the thickened edges of the hypertrophied mass of the host, he found the gills and hymenium well developed. He also found mature spores which were identical with those of C. atramentarius. From one to seven of the parasitic fruit bodies were found on a single host.

"On October 6, 1904, four very perfect and well developed specimens of Panaeolus epimyces were found on a shady lawn apparently parasitic on Coprinus comatus Fr. Several large healthy specimens of the latter were found not more than 5 in. distant from any one of the infected forms and no other Agaric was or has since been found growing in that vicinity.

(*Continued in No. 50*).

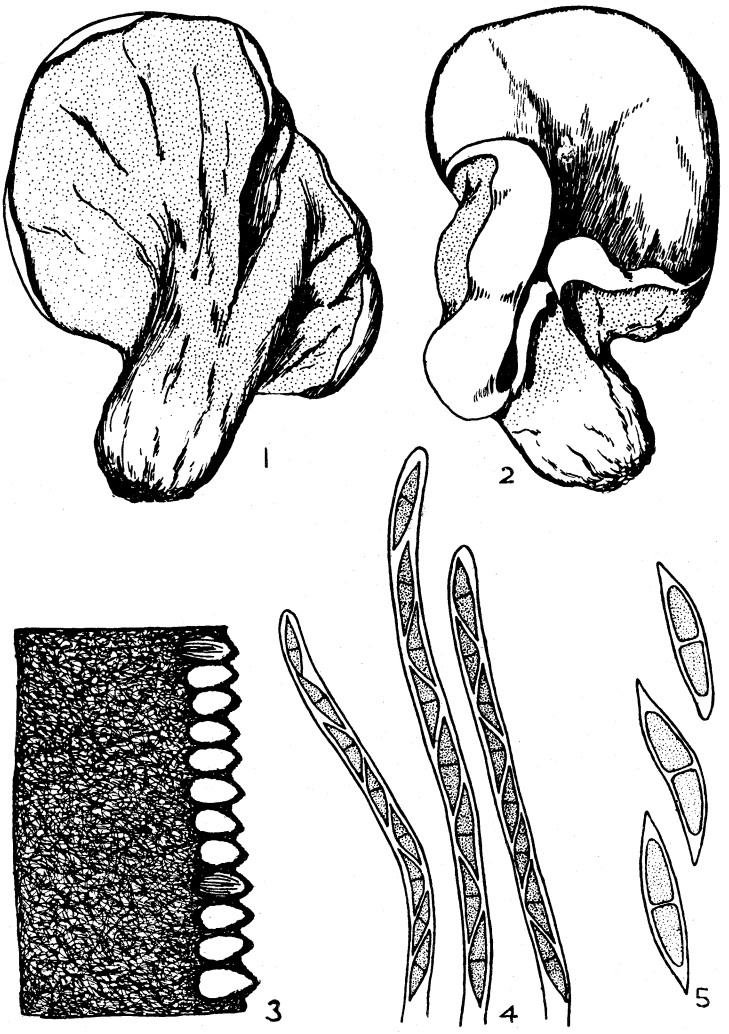

FIG. 154.—HY-POM'-Y-CES LAC-TI-FLU-O'-RUM. A parasitic fungus which has attacked a gill-fungus, in consequence of which the latter was aborted and unable to develop the lamellae or gills. The illustrations 1 and 2 show such hosts. No. 3 represents a section through the aborted mushroom and shows the microscopic fruiting portion of the attacking Hypomyces. Each of the receptacles contains very many asci, as they are called, that is to say, large cells in which the bilocular spores are developed; they are both shown at Nos. 4 and 5. Illustrations 1 and 2 are shown natural size; No. 3 is somewhat magnified; No. 4 shown on a larger scale and No. 5 very highly magnified.

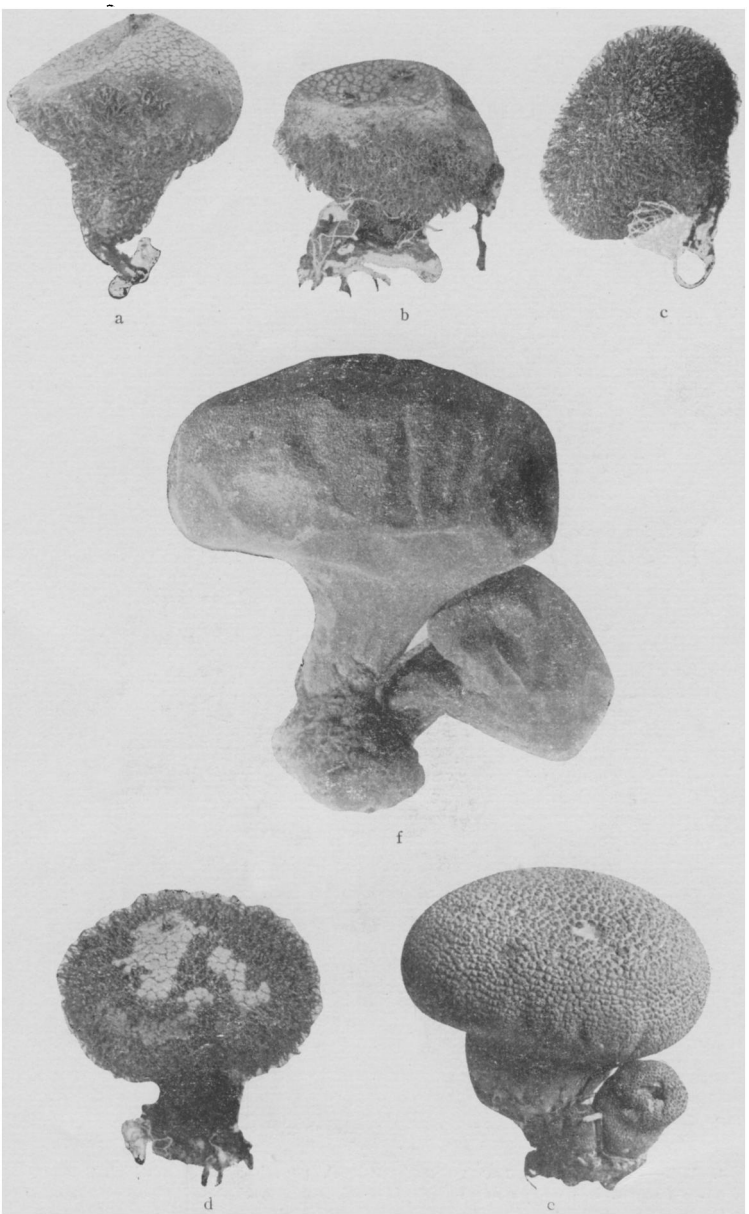

FIG. 155—LY-CO-PER'-DON ECH-I-NA'-TUM (a, b, c, d); LY-CO-PER'-DON IES-SEL-LA'-TUM (e); LY-CO-PER'-DON UM-BRI'-NUM (f); taken from Lloyd's Myc. Notes.

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